

THE CONDITION OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President still continues to improve, and is now considered almost out of danger.

MAUD S made her mile in 2:10 last week.

LIEUT. GEN. JOHN C. PEMBERTON, of the Confederate army is dead.

JNO. W. BROOKWALTER is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Maj. Marcus Erwin of Asheville is dead. He was one of the most brilliant men in the State.

John Griecom has just finished a fast of forty-five days at Chicago. He used on an average 32 ounces of water a day.

WARNER MILLER has been elected to the U. S. Senate from New York to fill Platt's place. Miller is said to be a kind of a nonentity. The friends of Conkling still stick to him.

THE expressions of profound sympathy that come up from every section, class and party should do much to make Mr. Garfield the President of the whole country, and not of any section or party.

#### THE PROHIBITION BILL.

The Prohibition bill is inconsistent because it allows the manufacture and sale of wine, which contains fifty per cent. of alcohol, and prohibits the sale of beer, which contains but six per cent. of alcohol. It is inconsistent in that, it allows whiskey to be sold, but prohibits its manufacture, forcing our people to buy from outside manufacturers and dealers.

It is partial in that, it allows the vineyard men of the east to make their grapes into wine and prohibits the farmers of the west from making their apples and peaches into brandy. It is an unjust blow at the farmers in the west to secure the vote of the east.

It is unjust because of its class legislation in putting the traffic in the hands of a certain class prescribed by the bill, which not only enables them to realize enormous profits from its sale, but forces the consumer to pay that favored class for the privilege of buying it.

It is unjust to the people that while it establishes a privileged class, it takes from the revenue of the State hundreds of thousands of dollars that will have to be made up in taxes on the lands of the farmer, who are prohibited from turning their corn and fruit into liquor to raise the money to pay the tax with.

It is unjust and oppressive in that, it gives less than two months to manufacturers and dealers to dispose of their stock, material and machinery, which amounts to the absolute confiscation of millions of dollars worth of property in this State which no man has the moral right to vote to deprive the owners of.

To the farmers of the west, the adoption of the Prohibition bill means to deprive him of the privilege and use as he thinks proper of the products of his soil, made by the sweat of the brow.

To the land owner it means increased taxes with less means of paying.

To the poor children it means a curtailment of free school privileges as all the taxes raised from the sale and manufacture of spirits goes to the school fund.

To the North Carolinian, whose ancestors from time in memorial, enjoyed the privilege of being the product of their labor as they saw proper, who eat, wore and drank what they pleased, it is a surrender of these rights of manhood and free citizenship, an acknowledgement that we are not fit to control and govern ourselves.

VOTE IT DOWN!

#### PROHIBITION.

A Letter from Hon. John N. Staples.

In answer to a letter we have received the following from Hon. John N. Staples:

GREENSBORO, July 18, '81.

There were three propositions discussed at Raleigh, to-wit: Constitutional amendment, a positive law, and a statute, which would bring the subject before the people. I choose the latter, not favoring the law at all, but intending by my vote to bring the question before the people and let them decide it for themselves. I did not believe that the Legislature would be acting in good faith with the people to fasten upon them so important a measure as total prohibition. I do not believe now that the people will fasten it upon themselves.

I care nothing about the features of the bill. My opinion is that a majority of those who voted for that bill did so for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of North Carolina the question of "Prohibition" or "No Prohibition," and submitted to the statute as drawn to meet the objections of those who contended that the only method of legislating upon the subject was either by a constitutional amendment or an absolute statute; that the Legislature had no power to delegate legislative authority to the people; hence, those who favored giving the people an opportunity in the matter voted for the bill—as framed—so that according to the opinion of eminent lawyers if a majority of the people voted in favor of "Prohibition" there would be no question as to the legality of the statute; and, on the contrary, if a majority of the people voted against "Prohibition," none of us supposed for a moment the minority would endeavor to strangle to death the voice of the majority by an attempt to enforce a law repudiated at the polls.

I think contemporaneous legislation upon the subject of license clearly indicates that a majority of the Legislature of both parties was opposed to "Prohibition" in North Carolina. It is dodging the question for a man to say he intends to vote against "Prohibition" because he does not like some of the features of the bill. I oppose the whole thing because I do not like the principles of it. It is contrary to the traditions of our ancestors and the American system of government. Our forefathers got along well enough without it, and I think we can do the same. It is simply transferring the sale of liquor and the manufacture of liquors from licensed to unlicensed dealers, from responsible to irresponsible men, with the difference of loss of revenue to the State. I do not think it a party question, nor is it strictly political, in the common acceptance of that term. It is a great question of governmental policy respecting a valuable industry. Its moral characteristics are beyond the control of government, and are not debatable.

Some of the church papers have been publishing a story about the death of a whiskey seller in answer to the prayer of a preacher at a camp-meeting, as an offset to that we publish the following letter sent us:

YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I send you the following facts which I hope you will publish: On Sunday, July 10th, 1881, at Lea's Chapel, in Person county, as the Rev. Solomon Lea a Methodist minister, of Leasburg, Caswell county, was preaching a Prohibition sermon he was struck speechless. Dr. Oakley was called to see him, an dail the medicine he could give him failed to relieve him until he administered some whiskey, when he immediately got better. I send you this as an offset to the story recently published in the Raleigh Christian Advocate, about a preacher praying for the death of a whiskey dealer at a recent camp meeting and to show that there are some singular coincidences, at least, and if one is an argument for Prohibition, the other is equally as strong against it.

Respectfully,

GEO. A. CARRITHA.

A TERRIBLE cyclone completely destroyed the town of New Ulm, Minnesota last week. More than one hundred houses were blown down, 15 persons killed and a large number wounded, many of whom will die.

The heat in the West last week was intense. An idea can be formed from the fact that in Cincinnati between the 10th and 16th of July the deaths from sunstroke numbered 263, and from excessive heat 150, making 414. The figures are official.

#### A Letter from Iowa.

Iowa is a Prohibition State, and we publish the following, sensible letter from a lady in that State on Prohibition views:

CLINTON, Iowa, July 11th, 1881.

To the Editor of Winston Sentinel:—I have noted from time to time articles in your paper in regard to Prohibition. I concluded to jot down a few ideas in regard to the question. I believe it is admitted by all that liquor has its uses as well as abuses, or, in other words, it is considered a necessary evil. I suppose its necessary qualities consist in being used by our physicians as medicine in their practice. Now if they use liquor in their practice, the purer the article used the better for those who have to use it. If your people could only see the vast difference in the liquor we buy of our druggists here and that made in your own State they would be better prepared to vote on the question, all we get here is adulterated, consequently containing more or less poison.

For the past five or six years I have been threatened with consumption, my physician has from time to time prescribed the use of whiskey or brandy, to assist in building up the system and gaining strength. A friend of my husband from your state was paying us a visit a little more than a year ago. He sent back home and got me two gallons of brandy and by using brandy, loaf sugar and milk three or four times a day. I improved from the first and am feeling better than I have for years, and have not taken any other medicine for almost a year. I found that the brandy from your state was far superior to anything we can possibly get here. The physician pronounced it the best he ever saw. I think his testimony is worth a great deal, for he has a large practice and the oldest physician in the county being here now thirty years and is highly respected by all who know him.

Of the abuses of liquor I will not speak, as I advocate temperance, but I must say this much, if men must drink don't you all think it would be better to sell them the pure liquor than to give them that which is adulterated and consequently poisonous. I think there would be no more harm to sell them poison outright, then selling it to them to drink in small quantities as they do in this part of the country.

I don't see why your people should prohibit an industry wherein she excels all others in quality, if not quantity, and if liquor must be used, why not encourage those who make the best by giving them the patronage of the United States.

Very Respectfully,  
Mrs. H. W. CORNELIUS.

#### A Card from W. B. Glenn.

Editor Sentinel:—My name has been used with much freedom by speakers, writers and individuals in regard to Prohibition. I have been misrepresented, in some instances designedly, in others through ignorance of facts. Allow me the use of your paper in as brief space as possible to explain what has been, and is now, the line I have marked out for myself. Every one is aware of the great pressure that was brought upon the Legislature in regard to Prohibition, so it is needless to go over in detail the facts so far as that is concerned. The laws of our land guarantee to the people the right of petition, and why give them that right without intending at the same time that the body or individual petitioner, shall give respectful ear to the petitioners. The agitation culminated in the act now before the people for ratification or rejection. It has been charged that I made a speech upon Prohibition in the Senate. That is not so. I never spoke upon the bill; and the only measure in relation to liquor traffic upon which I did speak was a bill to regulate and restrict the traffic—a bill which I stated at the time would in my opinion be more beneficial than any attempted absolute prohibitory law. This bill protected wives from drunken husbands, parents from having their children while minors ruined by being drawn into bar-rooms, and many other restrictions, by giving them the right of civil action against the seller. This bill passed the House, but failed in the Senate on third reading. When the present bill was up in the Senate I made no speech, for there was hardly any objection to its passage, nearly every one conceding that so large a body of the citizens of this State having petitioned for its submission to the people we could not as representatives do otherwise and be just. I did not vote, as I have often said, both privately and publicly, upon the present bill, for the reason that it came up late at night, and I had been making a hard struggle against a bill increasing the number of Superior Court Judges in the state, and after that was disposed of went to my room and retired very much fatigued and worn out. If I had been in the Senate I should have voted to submit the bill to the people.

So much for my course as a member of the Senate. I am responsible to the public only for my actions while acting in a representative capacity. My opinions, actions and vote upon this question as it now stands are my own, and I am not accountable or responsible to any class or faction now existing for them. I expect to exercise my opinion in my own way without regard to what self-supposed solemn or intolerant men may say or think. With this mind I

announced both publicly and privately, six weeks since that I could not support this prohibition movement further. What is there to support or vote for? Is it the "Prohibition Bill" passed by the Legislature? No by any means. Every prohibitionist says that the bill will not do, elaps the Legislature in the face, abuses it for not passing a better one, abandons the bill and says vote, not for the bill, but for prohibition, and when the next legislature meets we will pass one that will fit. What does that mean? It means that, notwithstanding at the earnest petitions of the prohibitionists the Legislature submitted this question in an "off year" to keep it out of party politics, yet they are going to agitate it in the next canvass and keep it as a disturbing and embittering element in politics for the next ten years. If not satisfied with this bill if ratified, when will satisfaction come, and how? Why attempt to censure me for abandoning the bill when every one of them has done likewise. Why, if they have appealed to the people in this matter do they announce beforehand that if defeated they will not abide the decision of the tribunal to which they proposed to leave it? If this agitation is to be kept up year after year, and the present canvass is any indication of what future ones will be, bitter and intolerant will the fight be. When the Republican Ex. Committee made the bill a party question it was done for a purpose, and it was the duty of Democrats to govern themselves accordingly. Leading republicans favored the movement, and since their Ex. Committee has made it a party question, and the prohibitionists now proclaiming that they will inject it in the next canvass, they will stand ready to profit by the action of that committee.

And, further, Mr. Editor, there is too much opposition to, and condemnation of the movement by the people for it ever to be of any avail in accomplishing the end sought. No law of this nature can be enforced without public sentiment largely endorses it, and even then it is done with great difficulty. There is, for instance, a strong prohibition feeling in this community, and yet I have been frequently and reliably informed, and believe that there are now in this very town at least twenty places where liquor is, retained openly. Nearly one-fifth of the State is already under prohibition, and yet liquor is sold almost everywhere. I believe if the present laws were enforced almost all the evils would be avoided.

I do not desire to hurt the feelings of any human being, but I must say that the advocates of the measure have imbibed, and exhibit a fanaticism and intolerance which I have never seen equaled, and which I cannot co-operate in. A man's religion is almost tested by his standing upon the question. They have claimed openly that if a man is not with them, that he not only opposes them through sinister motives and for political self-interest, but that he has allied himself with the "grog shop" party and against the best people in the State. The story of the Pharisee would be very instructive reading if well studied. Men can entertain their opinions in this country on almost any other subjects, but the moment you touch prohibition you must look to certain gentlemen to get the moral part of thought put into your head and heart. Certain gentlemen who suppose they alone are the standard of purity and morality are attempting to censure me because they say I have "changed." I cautioned them at the start against intolerance and fanaticism. I had then grave doubts as to the policy of legislation upon moral questions, doubts which I never could overcome, and only yielded my support to it after the adjournment of the Legislature—after repeated and earnest solicitations from many good men. From developments I see that the measure is impracticable and unwise. Now, seeing this, why should I be blamed for changing my purpose? Many good men in the country are doing the same. Has a man not the right to change his opinion? Must he be always stick to one thing whether arguments are with him or not? Good men have in time preached, for instance in one denomination of our churches, for twenty years, and suddenly left that denomination to become equally zealous in the pulpit of another.

The arguments and practical wisdom of this measure are with the anti-prohibitionists, Mr. Editor; and let disreputable newspaper editors pitch into me as they have done, but I shall pay no attention to them more than to expose their falsehoods. I expect to be heard at the meeting to be held here on Tuesday before the election and at other places in this county if opportunity presents, where I can give face to all the reasons why I am compelled to oppose prohibition.

I earnestly hope that bitterness upon both sides will be discarded, and that men will feel at liberty to vote as they choose.

I am fully convinced that the only sure way to eradicate the evils of intemperance is to convince the judgment of men that it is injurious, and to reach the heart by converting them to the Christian religion by preaching and prayer. Respectfully,  
W. B. GLENN.

From Frank L. Haralson, State Librarian.  
ATLANTA, GA. }  
Jan. 14, 1880. }  
Messrs. Hutchison Bros.: I have tested your Neuralgine both on myself and on others, and have found it to be all that is claimed—a specific for neuralgia and headache. I recommend it to a suffering public. Yours truly,  
FRANK L. HARALSON.  
Sold by all Druggists. feb10-8-1y

An Extract from Report of Hon. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From the Baltimore Sun.  
President Garrett also remarked that in view of the large interest held by this company in the Virginia Midland Railway, and not observant of the marked progress and improvement which the Southern States have made in their material condition for several years past, and of the importance of establishing better facilities of traffic and communication between the city of Baltimore and the section of country referred to, we have heretofore regarded it as sound policy to favor either the extension of that railway south to Danville into the Carolinas or to encourage the construction of new lines of Railway initiated by the local communities to accomplish the same object and connect with the Virginia Midland at or near Danville. While it has been necessary to proceed with due care and caution in this movement, under all circumstances involved it is proper now to advise that since the reorganization of the Virginia Midland Railroad Company several co-operative local railroad companies have consolidated their organization in North Carolina for the general purpose averted to, and have located and put under construction a large part of the work extending from a point on the Virginia State line to Mocksville, in the county of Davie. From this last named point surveys are in progress to ascertain the most desirable and practicable route via Mooresville or Statesville, through North and South Carolina, to connect directly with the city of Augusta, Georgia, and ultimately through lines, either constructed or projected, with Charleston and Atlanta.

Mr. J. S. Barbour (President of Virginia Midland Railroad Company) has been elected President of the North Carolina Midland Railroad Company, and is actively engaged in forwarding its construction. This line of railway, when built, will form the most direct all-rail route between the North and the principal interior cities of North and South Carolina, extending into Georgia, traverses some of the best agricultural and mineral lands of the States mentioned, and makes direct communication with the cotton producing belt of the South. This line must furnish great advantages to the commercial interests of the city of Baltimore in the dispatch and distribution of its merchandise, groceries and fertilizers, without breaking bulk, and in preserving and extending its existing business relations, which otherwise may be wrested from it by competitive lines.

#### Honored and Blessed.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—Democrat.

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R. T. STEDMAN,  
Winston, N. C., May 11, 1881.—v25n22.

J. LINDSAY PATTERSON,  
Attorney at Law,  
Winston, N. C.

REFERS by permission to Judge John H. Dillard, Greensboro, N. C., and Wachen National Bank, Winston, N. C. Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.  
July 14, 1881, no 21.

J. F. HARRIS  
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Nov. 11.—24:49. tl.